



# South Wellington Coin Society

Founded 1997

Vol 1 Issue 4

Monthly meetings 1st Wednesday –September to June at 7:30 PM  
at the Eramosa Community Library, Rockwood, Ontario

## NEXT MEETING: DECEMBER 6, 2000

### President's Message:

The December meeting marks the last meeting for this year, and also the last meeting in this millennium.

In November we participated in our first show and from all reports it was a big success. Even the local paper reported on our 50-cent promotion drawing crowds to the Col. John McCrae Legion in Guelph, coin fever was the term referred to. I would like to thank all those that helped in any way to make the show the success it was.

Again this month we welcome three new members to the society. Join me in welcoming Brad Smith, Cliff Parker and Lowell Wierstra .

Decembers meeting is a good opportunity for all members to get together, we will be having a gift exchange for those who wish to participate. This is an excellent time for all members to get to meet each other and swap some coin acquisition stories.

We would like to remind all members that have outstanding dues that we will accept cheques. So far we have a little over 50% of the dues received.

Auction material seems to be all ways on the list so we will give it an honorable mention, all materials will be gratefully Accepted. See you on the 6th.

*Robert Zmija*



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**November Meeting:**

November's meeting had a large number of members and guests out to see Chris Boyer and his display of RCMP memorabilia. Great display Chris, thanks again.

We still have had no word on the mystery coin out for translation, report forwarded to December meeting.

Final detail on the Guelph Coin Show was discussed as follows:

- Setting up would take place on Saturday nite.
- Mike Hollingshead was well on the way with the 49 cent 50 cent pieces.

Action materials cleared under the Hammer of Mike and his assistant Vince.

Club draw and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

**December Meeting:**

December's meeting —what else could we have but a Seasonal Party. We are asking members to bring a small gift of around \$10 — all gifts will be collected and a santa will be elected to exchange gifts among those participating.



As usual refreshments will be available ( heard there was a supply of eggnog coming in —au natural of coarse) along with a twenty item auction.



Scott Douglas has agreed to give us a short E-bay demonstration—live I believe. The e-bay is another source for the avid collector.

**UPCOMING DATES & EVENTS:**

- **December 6th**— general meeting of the South Wellington Coin Society.
- **December 30th** ——— Members dues due

**EVENTS BEYOND OUR CLUB:****January 27, 28 —2001 CAND**

The Winter Show

Coins and Collectibles

Ramada Inn, 150 King Street East

Hamilton, Ontario

Sat 10-5 Sun 10-4

Daily admission— \$3.00, Seniors- \$200 Youth —free

**February 24—25 2001 TOREX**

Primrose Hotel —Downtown Toronto

111 Carlton Street, Toronto

Saturday 10-5 Sunday 10-3

**April 27,28,29 2001 ONA Convention**

Ramada Inn (formerly College Inn)

716 Stone Rd.,

Guelph, Ontario

**New from the MINT:**

November saw the launch of the Mint's latest millennium coin by Kathy Vinish.

The coin honours Canada's founding values of freedom, peace, and security which will guide our children to a bright future.

The children symbolize our future; hands upraised in joy and freedom, yet joined in unity. They are faceless as they represent children of all ages and races that make up our country. They are standing on a maple leaf that symbolizes Canada; a solid foundation that offers its people freedom, security, protection and strength.

**Editor's Corner:**

*This should be better named Editor corrections, as noted in the article last month on the Fergus Tokens — Yes that's Fergus not FURGUS. I might have had an excuse if it was spelled on the token Fergus.*

*As a result I have enacted my spell check*



Eye halve a spelling chequer  
 It came with my pea sea  
 It plainly marques four my revue  
 Miss steaks eye kin knot sea  
 Eye strike a key and type a word  
 And weight for it to say  
 Weather eye am wrong oar write  
 It shows me strait a weigh  
 As soon as a mist ache is maid  
 It nose bee fore two long  
 And eye can put the error rite  
 Its rare lea ever wrong  
 Eye have run this poem threw it  
 I am shore your pleased two no  
 Its letter perfect awl the weigh  
 My chequer tolled me sew

**Numbers from the MINT**

date	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
\$2	25,130	5,309	16,942	375,483	41,813
\$1	—	—	—	17,101	626
50 c	496	308	387	458	89,210
25 c	258,190	—	—	28,106	123,875
10 c	222,470	203,514	43,126	51,814	78,780
5 c	104,206	156,873	27,354	36,686	624,983
1 c	949,400	999,267	549,868	445,746	

These numbers are reported (000)'s cumulative Canadian circulating coinage. — not much coin until you realize what the mint produces as Numismatic coinage.

## THE THREE CENT COIN IS COMING

**Can this be true, maybe to replace the penny —oops that's how rumors start**

15/10/2000 Paul Waldie — *National Post*

The Royal Canadian Mint has a secret plan to produce a three cent coin.

The coin which is expected to be introduced next year is for collectors and is not intended for general circulation. But it will still be legal tender.

"All our coins are legal tender" said Pierre Morin a spokesman for the mint. "But you would not use it because you've paid a lot more for it and it was never meant for that."

The mint is keeping the project under wraps. The only hint of the idea came in a obscure government notice issue about

a change to the Royal Canadian Mint Act.

The one paragraph notice mentioned that "three cents" was being added after "five cents" to a schedule in the legislation.

Mr. Morin confirmed the change gives the mint the authority to make the three cent coin.

"We would not ask to make a change to the mint act if there was no reason" he said coyly. That was the only information he would offer about the plan.

When asked why Canadians would want a three cent coin, Mr. Morin replied "put it this way; once you see the product you'll understand." "He also refused to say what the coin will look like other than to note that, by law the Queen's head must appear on the one side. Mr. Morin would not say who, or what would appear on the other side.

He did say, however, the image of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the former Prime Minister would not be on the three cent coin. But he said the mint might consider another commemorative coin for Mr. Trudeau

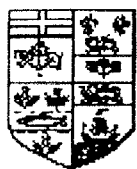
## How the Canadian 50 Cent piece came to be:

### The Arms of Canada

1995 Department of Canadian Heritage

*Taken from the North York Coin Bulletin, Dec 1997*

#### The Royal Grant



During the first decades after Confederation, questions relating to the Arms of Canada had not received attention they deserved. The Royal Arms of the United Kingdom were then freely used to identify the offices of the Government of Canada.

Shortly after Confederation a Great Seal was required and a design was approved by a royal warrant dated May 26, 1868. This design displayed, quarterly, the arms of the original four provinces of the new federation: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It was never used as the Great Seal, but was gradually adopted as

the Arms of Canada. For a reason unexplained by history, another Great Seal was adopted for Canada representing Queen Victoria and the throne of her coronation: this Great Seal is however altered at the beginning of each reign, so as to show the effigy of the Sovereign.

When other provinces joined Confederation, the attempt to add the arms of the new provinces to this federal composite design resulted in a crowded and confused appearance. For this reason, the Canadian Government submitted a request to the Sovereign for a grant of arms. This request was approved and the arms assigned to Canada were appointed and declared in the proclamation of His Majesty King George V dated November 21, 1921. This action was proceeded with on the basis of an Order of the Governor General in Council (P.C. 1921-1496) dated April 30, 1921.

#### The Proclamation

The Royal Proclamation makes special reference to the request by the Government of Canada and states that the grant of arms or flags is made on the advice of Privy Council and by the powers conferred by the first Article of the British statute "The Union of Ireland Act, 1800". Passed in the reign of King George III, it empowers the Crown to grant, by proclamation, arms and flags to the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

A special committee was mandated by the Governor General in 1919 to study the question on the Arms of Canada. It was composed of:

- Thomas Mulvey, K.C. Under Secretary of State, Chairman:
- Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs:

*(continued on page 5)*

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- A.G. Doughty, C.M.G., Litt. D., Dominion Archivist:
- Major-General W.G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., Department of Militia and Defense.



The present design of the Arms of Canada was drawn by Mrs. Cathy Bursey-Sabourin, Fraser Herald at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, office of the Governor General of Canada, and faithfully depicts the arms described in the words of the Royal Proclamation dated November 21, 1921. The present design was approved in 1994 and shows a ribbon behind the shield with the motto of the Order of Canada.

This version replaces a former design drawn by Mr. Alan Beddoe.

### Description



The shield at the center of the Coat of Arms is the most important part of the design. In heraldry, it is the shield "that tells the story" of a country. In Canada's shield, the

first and second divisions depict four emblems that symbolize the four founding peoples of Canada. The third makes it distinctly Canadian.

### *The three Royal Lions of England*

The first quarter consists of the three

gold lions of England walking and shown full face, on a red background. In heraldry, red is represented by vertical lines on engraved images, such as our 50 c piece. The lion is the oldest device known in heraldry and, as "king of beasts", was adopted by kings of Leon, Norway and Denmark as their emblem. However, the origin of the three royal lions of England still remain a mystery.

In the 11th century, Henry I, known as "the lion of justice", may have been the first English king to use a lion. It is uncertain as to why a second lion suddenly appeared. When Henry II married Eleanor of Aquitaine, whose family emblem was also a lion, it is believed that he added the third lion. There is no question that, when he led his English troops in the Crusades, Richard I, "the Lion-Hearted" carried a shield emblazoned with three golden lions on a red background. To this day they have been the royal symbol of England.

### *The Royal Lion of Scotland*

The second quarter consists of a red lion rearing on the left hind foot, within a red double border with fleurs-de-lis, on a gold background (a field of dots in heraldic representation). The royal lion of Scotland was probably first used by King William, who was known as "the lion". However it was certainly used by his son, Alexander III, who made Scotland an independent nation.

### *The Royal Irish Harp of Tara*

The third quarter is a gold harp with silver strings, on a blue background. This appears as horizontal lines on coinage. North of the present city of Dublin, there is a hill called Tara which for centuries was the religious and cultural capital of ancient Ireland. If you visit the site, you will see a 750 foot earthen work that is said to have been the site of the banqueting hall of Irish kings. Thomas Moore recalls the history of this site in one of the most famous

of all Irish lyrics that begins: "The harp that once through Tara's hall the soul of music shed..." There is a legend, recorded in C.W. Scott-Giles monumental works *The "Romance of Heraldry"*, that this harp was found and came into the possession of the pope. In the 16th century, Henry VIII suppressed the Irish people in his attempt to become the lawful successor to the kings of ancient Ireland. The pope sent the harp of Tara to England whereupon Henry added its likeness to his royal shield. From this time it has remained a symbol of Ireland.

### *The Royal Fleur-de-Lis of France*

The fourth quarter depicts three gold fleurs-de-lis, on a blue background. This appears as horizontal lines on coinage. The fleurs-de-lis was the first heraldic emblem raised in Canada. On July 24, 1534, Jacques Cartier landed at Gaspé and erected a cross, affixed with the symbol of his sovereign and the royal house of France.

### *The three Maple Leaves*

To complete the design of the shield, a Canadian symbol was required. Three red maple leaves conjoined on one stem, on a silver or white background, were then added. Throughout the 19th century, the maple leaf had gradually become closely identified with Canada. The maple leaf had been worn as a symbol of Canada during the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1869. The song "The Maple Leaf Forever", written by the Toronto school teacher Alexander Muir in 1868 had become Canada's national song. During World War I, the maple leaf was incorporated into the badge of every Canadian regiment. It was most appropriate that three maple leaves were given a commanding position within the shield, which made it unmistakably "Canadian".

*Continued in next newsletter —Jan*

**Auction for Wednesday December 6th 2000**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Description</b>				<b>Est Value</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Bid</b>
1.	Canadian	1939	Silver Dollar		10.00	7.00	
2.	Canadian	1966	Silver Dollar	LB	5.00	3.00	
3.	Canadian	1950	Silver Dollar	ARM AU	25.00	15.00	
4.	Canadian	1952	Silver Dollar		8.00	5.00	
5.	Canadian	1966	Silver Dollar	LB	5.00	3.00	
6.	Canadian	1965	Silver Dollar	SB P5	5.00	3.50	
7.	Canadian	1951	Silver Dollar		10.00	6.00	
8.	Canadian	1955	Silver Dollar	AU	20.00	12.00	
9.	Canadian	1956	Silver Dollar	AU	25.00	15.00	
10.	Canadian	1960	Silver Dollar	LB	5.00	3.00	
11.	Canadian	1934	5 cent	EF	15.00	8.00	
12.	Canadian	1927	5 cent	EF	15.00	8.00	
13.	Wellington Half Penny				12.00	6.00	
14.	Canadian	1965	10 cent		8.00	4.00	
15.	Assorted bag of tokens					1.00	
16.	Canadian	1958	Silver Dollar		10.00	6.00	
17.	1951 Big Nickel token					1.00	
18.	Canadian	1999	1 cent	Dot @ neck		1.00	
19.	ONA	Bronze medal	1995		10.00	6.00	
20.	ONA	Silver medal	1995		45.00	30.00	

**MEMBERSHIP and/or RENEWAL FORM**

Member No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Dues— \$10.00 Jan—Dec

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Make cheques payable to: South Wellington Coin Society  
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